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1 APPEARANCES CONTINUED: 2 MORRIS JAMES LLP CORTLAN S. HITCH, ESQUIRE 3 -and-4 KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR, LLP 5 MARK LEZAMA, ESQUIRE BY: ANDREA L. CHEEK, ESQUIRE 6 For the Defendant 7 PROCEEDINGS 8 9 THE COURT: Good afternoon. This is Judge 10 Andrews in Guest Tek versus Nomadix, Civil Action Number 11 18-1394. I see my deputy clerk and my court reporter on the 12 line. I'm assuming, though I do not see her, that 13 14 Ms. Ying is on the line representing the plaintiff, or maybe somebody else is on the line representing the plaintiff. 15 MR. CARSON: Your Honor, this is Charles Carson. 16 17 I'm on the line representing the plaintiff, Guest Tek, but I 18 believe she is on the line as well. MS. YING: Your Honor, this is Jennifer Ying 19 20 from Morris Nichols. I apologize, I forgot to unmute the 21 application itself. I am on the line for plaintiff, Guest 22 Tek, and I also am joined by my co-counsel, Chuck Carson and 23 Andrew Samuels from Baker Hostetler. 24 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Ying. I 25 assumed you were out there somewhere.

And is Mr. Dorsney on the line?

MR. HITCH: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is Cortlan Hitch instead of Mr. Dorsney on behalf of Nomadix from Morris James. With me I have co-counsel, Mark Lezama and Andrea Cheek from Knobbe Martens. And I believe also on the line is Kelly Hughes. Mr. Hughes is Nomadix's general counsel and will just be listening in.

THE COURT: Okay. So good afternoon to you all.

I read the four letters you submitted, Docket Items 109,

110, 111, 112, and I have considered what I understand from those various letters. And so I had a couple just general questions because there's some amount of background I just want to make sure that I sort of have in my mind in determining all these things. But basically once I get through the background, what I was planning on doing was going to the proposed orders that you all have submitted and kind of using that as a guide for discussion.

So generally there's Canadian litigation over some kind of Canadian counterpart patent. Does that have any date coming up in the future where the judge in Canada is likely to decide the issues?

MR. LEZAMA: Your Honor, this is Mark Lezama for defendant, Nomadix. Yes, there is a -- there's a bench trial scheduled to begin September 28th, and it's a long one. I believe it's scheduled to end October 16th.

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THE COURT: Okay. And would I be correct in assuming that essentially that will have no impact, no matter what the judge there decides, on what we're doing here; is that right? MR. LEZAMA: Yeah, I would agree that on the merits, the decision of that case will not affect the merits of this case. THE COURT: All right. So now there's also some litigation going on in California; is that right? MR. LEZAMA: That is correct. THE COURT: And I'm guessing that's not patent litigation, that's something else? It is a breach of contract action, MR. LEZAMA: breach of a patent license agreement. So those are Nomadix's patents in that case. THE COURT: Ah, okay. All right. So realistically the decision in that case isn't going to have any impact on this one, either; right? MR. LEZAMA: Unlikely. THE COURT: Okay. All right. So when did Nomadix start selling the products that are accused which I understand to be, at least based on the complaint, Nomadix Access Gateways 2400, 2500, 50 -well, 600 -- I can't read my own writing -- 5800, 5900, as well as software called Nomadix Service Engine and at least

versions 8.7 through 8.11? When did you all start selling that?

MR. LEZAMA: So those specific -- I think the limiting factor would be the version number, and I believe 8.7 was released in October 2016 if I -- I may have that wrong, but I believe that to be the case.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, and I saw 2016 in one of the proposed orders. And that's kind of what I was wondering is if the period of infringement that's alleged essentially begins in 2016, and I take it from what you're saying, Mr. Lezama, the answer, at least in your mind, is yes?

MR. LEZAMA: That is my understanding. Just to clarify, though, those models have been on sale before that, you know, just not that version of software. And Nomadix has been selling gateways, you know, for more than 20 years, and so there are predecessor versions of that as well.

MR. CARSON: Your Honor, I can confirm that the earliest version of the software that Guest Tek is accusing was released in October 2016.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CARSON: So it's the boxes and the software since that date that are accused of infringement.

THE COURT: Now, I have the impression from the letters that since the complaint was filed, Nomadix has --

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updated may not be the right word, but has subsequent versions of its software and maybe of its -- if the access gateway is a hardware. So are there new model numbers that are now in this litigation by agreement of both parties? MR. CARSON: Your Honor, we served supplemental paragraph 4A disclosures a few months ago that added the more recent versions. So that would be 8.12, 8.13, and 8.14. And there's also a newer box. I believe it's the EG 6000 that we also added. THE COURT: Okay. And I take it the parties are in agreement that those things are now in the case as accused products? MR. LEZAMA: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. Good. All right. So I also saw somewhere in the briefing that Guest Tek has dropped three patents, the '599, the '41 maybe nine and the '846. Is that right? MR. CARSON: Yes, Your Honor. We're currently asserting three patents. THE COURT: Okay. So I don't know. I doubt that it makes any difference here, but I had a total of five others left. Which are the other two you're dropping? Or

MR. CARSON: That will be easier, Your Honor,

maybe tell me what the three are that are left.

here on the spot, although I could get the numbers we dropped. The three that we're keeping are the '435, the '738, and the '681 patents.

THE COURT: Okay. So you've dropped the '184 and the '640. But in any event, there's nothing actually in the record to say that you've dropped these five patents, is there?

MR. CARSON: Well, there is our most recently supplemented paragraph 4A disclosures.

THE COURT: Okay. But you don't file those with the Court.

MR. CARSON: No. No. Those were served on the other party. We have -- there's nothing -- other than our notice of service of that document, there's nothing in the Court's docket that reflects this.

THE COURT: Well, so why don't you clean up the record by submitting something indicating that those five patents are now out of the case. You can work maybe -- I mean, that would be helpful. Okay. And we talked about accused products.

All right. And so I take it, also, dealing with one of the perhaps less disputed points is basically if I continued the discovery until October 30th, given that I've already built enough space into the schedule so that you can bump everything else back by six weeks or so and still give

me the amount of time that I like to have to deal with your summary judgment motions and Daubert motions and still have the trial date that I've given you in September of 2021 -- you know, I know one side or the other wanted to put conditions on this, but can't we just agree that we'll do that?

MR. CARSON: That's fine with the plaintiff, Your Honor.

MR. LEZAMA: So Nomadix's position -- I guess I should say we probably need to back off a little bit from the position that we expressed in the letter. The Canadian court was setting the schedule for the trial roughly simultaneously as we were preparing that letter. We didn't fully appreciate the impact of that case schedule on our discovery schedule here.

And our strong preference is just to finish up discovery by the 22nd as planned because it's going to be a three-week long trial in Canada that's going to occupy a significant amount of time of Nomadix's employees and Nomadix's general counsel, the 15 individuals who are most likely to be involved in discovery here in the Delaware case. And it's a huge time commitment for them in Canada. You know, we need to get them back to work. We would -- it would be our strong preference to wrap up discovery as originally scheduled.

THE COURT: Well, so I have a feeling that's probably not going to be possible, but why don't we hold that thought and move on to these more specific disputes because I think I can resolve them or hopefully resolve most of them.

So I'm going to deal first with Guest Tek's letter which raised various issues. And so Guest Tek wants you, Nomadix, to produce and then it has a list of by September 11th of 2020, though there's no particular magic on a date. And in fact, that seems kind of unrealistic if there's actually much for you to do here.

But in any event, they want you to produce various things, and the first nine of them have to do with financial documents. And I think what they're trying to do is, you know, get information that's necessary for their damages expert to perform a reasonable royalty analysis.

And their complaint seems to be mostly that you've produced, you know, a four-page document for each year that purports to be all the information they need or maybe it doesn't purport to be.

Do I have the general gist of what the dispute is here right?

MR. CARSON: Your Honor, you do. What they've produced, though, is not four, four-page documents, but four single-page documents.

1 THE COURT: Oh. 2 MR. CARSON: Those are annual profit loss 3 statements. They're single-page documents. They're companywide. We've got those documents. 4 5 There are additional financial documents, none of the documents that we identify in our letter. There are 6 7 a very large collection of individual purchase invoices that --8 9 THE COURT: Well, so let me ask you about that 10 because if I wanted -- who are Nomadix's customers? Are 11 they businesses? Individuals? Who buys these gateways and 12 the software? MR. CARSON: Are you asking me that, Your Honor, 13 14 or are you --15 THE COURT: Well, I'm asking anybody who knows 16 the answer. 17 MR. CARSON: Okay. 18 MR. LEZAMA: I can respond, Your Honor. So Nomadix's customers are distributors and resellers, so 19 that's who we sell the devices to --20 21 THE COURT: Well, who do the --22 MR. LEZAMA: -- ultimately. 23 THE COURT: -- distributors and resellers sell it to? 24 25 MR. LEZAMA: So ultimately the resellers will

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tend to sell them in a couple of different verticals. of those verticals is the hospitality industry. So there are a lot of hotels that have Nomadix's gateways installed. And there are also, you know, other businesses that could be They could be university campuses. They could be apartment complexes, condominiums, and things like that, but we don't deal with those entities. We have our distributors and resellers. THE COURT: And so does Nomadix sell products other than the accused products in this case? MR. LEZAMA: Very few. So there are one or two product lines that are not accused and for which we have very small sales. THE COURT: Okay. MR. LEZAMA: So --THE COURT: So when a distributor buys a -- do they buy sort of individual gateways with a software package? MR. LEZAMA: That's correct. THE COURT: So what kind of price range are we talking about if I'm a distributor, and I want to buy one of these things from you? It depends on the model and the MR. LEZAMA: software that's purchased, but it's generally, you know, , kind of somewhere in that range.

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THE COURT: Okay. And generally speaking, how many of these units are you selling in a year like 2019? MR. LEZAMA: You know, I hesitate to give a number because I'm not sure it would be accurate. THE COURT: Well, give me --MR. LEZAMA: I apologize. THE COURT: So I'm not holding you to be accurate, but give me an order of magnitude. MR. LEZAMA: I mean, I think it would be THE COURT: Okay. And Mr. Carson, have you gotten any discovery on how much of these units they've sold, or is this the first time you're ever hearing what this is? MR. CARSON: We did serve an interrogatory response, and they did provide some of this raw units and sales data. It's specific to the boxes, though, and we understand that there is a separate or related revenue stream with respect to the software. So we don't have the software piece. We only have the boxes. And even that particular data, that doesn't -- you know, that only goes to units and revenue. It doesn't address the cost associated with those, and so it doesn't address the compensability.

THE COURT: Well. So yeah, Mr. Carson, I'm just

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     trying to get a handle here because one of the things
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      somebody, Nomadix said is proportionality. And they said,
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     well, it costs $90,000 to do some discovery that they've
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     already done. But it's hard to have proportionality unless
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     you know what the denominator is or at least have an idea
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     what it is. So that's the reason I'm asking.
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                  So Mr. Lezama, not holding you to these numbers,
     but when you say -- I think you said
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     units, that's of all the different models in a single year.
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     So --
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                 MR. LEZAMA: That's correct.
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                 THE COURT: -- like if I took
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     multiplied it by , and
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             a year?
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                  MR. LEZAMA: No, I think it's more. I said
                      actually, so --
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                  THE COURT: But somewhere like in the
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                 range is probably --
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                  MR. LEZAMA: Yes.
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                  THE COURT: -- the gross revenues from all the
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      sales of all of these in a year?
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                  MR. LEZAMA: Yeah, if you're not holding me to
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      it, that sounds like in the ball park.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. So you know, Mr. Carson asked
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      or wants me to consider the relevant question here which is:
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Do you have a sense of what the ball park of profits are?

MR. LEZAMA: I don't personally. I mean, I'm

sure Nomadix does. The --

THE COURT: Well, so you've given him a one-page sheet that's supposed to be the financial information for a year. And it seems to be the case that the sale of the accused products is going to be, you know, 95 percent of whatever the one-year numbers show. I'm assuming somebody on your side has looked at the piece of paper you gave them or paper -- you can tell my age when I say paper. But you've looked at the numbers.

MR. CARSON: Well, we attached one of these profit loss statements as an exhibit to our brief last week, and that's a statement which I'm looking at right now for the -- I guess the calendar year ending December 2016. So this is a while back. And you know, the total operating profits --

THE COURT: So December of 2016 when they only

1 started in October of 2016, that's not the best year to be 2 looking at. Do you have a different year? MR. CARSON: Well, that's the sample that we 3 provided to you so that you'd have a sense of the document 4 that we got. I can certainly get that. 5 THE COURT: Well, so I didn't look at that 6 7 document. 8 MR. CARSON: Okay. 9 THE COURT: That's the reason why I'm asking 10 now. 11 MR. CARSON: I can pull it up very quickly if you can hold on just a moment. 12 13 THE COURT: Well --14 MR. CARSON: I --15 MR. LEZAMA: While he's doing that, I just want 16 to make clear that, you know, we don't necessarily agree 17 with their characterization of that, that that's the extent 18 of what we've produced that's relevant here. 19 THE COURT: Yeah. So you know, I don't really 20 expect them to take all your invoices -- and I understand 21 you say, well, they asked for it. I don't really expect them to take all your invoices and put them together and 22 reconstruct your financial records. So you know --23 24 MR. LEZAMA: We have produced annual sales 25 reports and --

THE COURT: Can you tell the profit that you make on the sale of these things from those?

MR. LEZAMA: I don't think so.

THE COURT: Yeah. So that's my impression is you said in your letter, We don't keep track of profits which, you know, strikes me that most businesses who don't keep track of profits don't stay in business very long. But maybe Nomadix is different.

Is it really the case that you all don't keep track of profits?

MR. LEZAMA: Well, I think there is a misunderstanding here. What they have asked for and what they're seeking is documents that specify our profits on a per-product basis. So you know, we do not have that. That would require a substantial analysis. It's a very stable business that we have that -- you know, we've been doing this for 20 years. We know what our costs are. And we know, you know, how profitable it is.

And as you pointed out, you know, the vast majority of our business is the sale of these gateways. And so we don't know, you know, how much. We don't have documents that analyze what's the profit on 18 2,500 versus the 5600. That's my understanding after multiple discussions with the client.

THE COURT: So if Mr. Carson, his expert down

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the road says, well, they don't keep track of profits on a per-unit basis, so I just took the profit margin for the company as a whole which is, you know, 95 percent based on these things. And I took the prices for which they're sold and I just pro rata distributed the products, would you say, yep, that's a fine method of analysis? MR. LEZAMA: No, I don't know that we necessarily would agree with that. We have to consult with Nomadix and talk to our expert and see if that's valid, but that's not really the point respectfully. I mean, we're talking about document production. They have multiple other avenues of getting this discovery. We just can't produce what we don't have. I mean --THE COURT: Yes. Well --MR. LEZAMA: -- we can only produce --THE COURT: What is the other avenue you'd like to propose for them to find this out? MR. LEZAMA: Well, they could serve interrogatories. They could take our deposition. I mean, we have less than three weeks to go in the fact discovery period, and they haven't noticed a single deposition. THE COURT: Okay. All right. MR. CARSON: Your Honor. THE COURT: -- Mr. Carson, did you want to say something?

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MR. CARSON: Yes. I just wanted to address that point a bit here. So you know, what they've produced for 2016 to 2019 are these single-page profit loss statements that we're talking about, you know, as part of their production. And this is in the briefing, and I know you don't want us to rehash the back and forth, you know, battle between the parties over discovery, but you know, prior to their production yesterday, which I assume we're going to talk about here in a minute, the vast majority of the documents that they've produced were recycled from an old case, a ten-plus-year-old case. And the only reason I raise that is because if you look through that production -- and they're not easy to find because there's no metadata, it's voluminous -- if you look through that, though, you will find some financial statements from Nomadix's profit loss statements from the 2006 to 2009 time period, so more than ten years ago, that do provide significantly more detail than the single-page statements that we got for 2016 to They're not product specific, but they do suggest 2019. that at least ten years ago, Nomadix had more data than they're providing to us.

And then the other point that I want to make -THE COURT: Well, so Mr. Carson on that, you
know, while I tend to agree with you that I find it hard to
believe that a business that you know, has revenues, let's

know, that's our financial analysis, you know, I can't -what I'm inclined to do, not just because Mr. Lezama said
it, but because there's limits to what I can do is I was
going to suggest, you know, do a 30(b)(6) deposition and
find out if there are any other documents. And you know, if
there are later, come back and get some sanctions.

But any way, I interrupted. That's one point. What's your other point?

MR. CARSON: Well, so I'd like to respond to that, but the fact that they're able to generate these reports suggests that they've got the underlying data somewhere. And you know, we're -- I mean, the parties are in dispute as to what exactly was said during a meet and confer a couple weeks ago, but we understood counsel for Nomadix to say that there is a database that contains the underlying financial data, but that they don't regularly generate reports.

And the question was asked: Well, do they generate reports on an ad hoc basis for internal analysis, and providing to shareholders, and things like that, and the answer was that they've asked and apparently not. And so -- but you know, I don't know how you generate these reports without the underlying data. But you know, I'm not questioning what Mr. Lezama has said today about the

documents not existing. And I take your suggestion that there be a 30(b)(6) deposition.

A suggestion that I have in advance of that and I think there's precedent for this is that Nomadix -- that someone from Nomadix, a customer, a financial person be required to provide a sworn declaration that describes exactly what they've done to collect documents, what exists in terms of financial documents, so that we know directly from Nomadix before we get into a deposition, you know, what exactly the situation is within the company with respect to these financial documents. Because like you, you know, it just seems kind of implausible that a company would not have more documents then they have.

And again, I'm not questioning Mr. Lezama's statements today in any way, but I think the quickest way to get to this and the most efficient way would be to require some sort of sworn declaration from someone at Nomadix who knows to describe what they have, how they keep track of this, and what they've looked for in terms of responding to these requests.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, that's not a terrible idea for sure, but I'm not going to do that. You know, you need to get to a live person because, you know, a declaration, an affidavit, whatever it is, it's going to be heavily gone over by lawyers. And you know, you're going to

be still wanting to follow up when it's done, so you might as well just cut to the chase and find out what they have.

And the other thing is, you know, find out whether this underlying data system, how easily manipulable it is. Because if it turns out that, you know, you can produce this report, you just have to say hold this variable, hold that variable, or do something, yeah, I'm going to order them to produce it. But you don't know what they have, I don't know what they have, and I'm not entirely sure Mr. Lezama knows what they have. So that's what I'm going to do about the financial information is do a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition, do it promptly. And after you find out what it is they have, if anything, that they haven't produced that would be helpful to you, you know, talk to Mr. Lezama and see if they'll just produce it.

But if, in fact, they don't have anything more, but you learn that they can, without much effort, produce a report, you know, I'm going to order that they produce it.

All right. So let's move on.

MS. CHEEK: Your Honor, if I may, this is Andrea Cheek on behalf of Nomadix. I'm happy to address the contents of the database in more detail if that would be helpful at this point. If you'd prefer for us to discuss it offline with Guest Tek's counsel --

THE COURT: So I appreciate, Ms. Cheek, the

offer, but you know, there's a lot of disputes here, and I'm not actually going to spend all afternoon addressing them.

So I think you ought to discuss them offline, but I do appreciate the offer. Thank you.

All right. So there's a second area of which has to do with testing, and you know, it's unclear to me what it is that plaintiff specifically thinks there should be that has not been produced other than I gather you've gotten nothing relating to testing; is that right?

MR. CARSON: That's right. Could I address that point more generally?

THE COURT: Well, but do it quickly.

MR. CARSON: Okay. So very quickly. You know, it's really design, development, and testing. Testing is kind of the culmination of that when you test the new feature in a real-world environment. But just to frame the issue very quickly, the core functionality in this case is what Nomadix refers to as share unused or the distribution of unused bandwidth. And that's been our contention from the beginning.

Those are primarily the documents that would be relevant to our claims. And as of July 1st, two months ago, if you set aside a user guide and a press release, Nomadix had produced exactly zero documents that related to share unused.

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They had a production on July 9th that purported to fix that. And again, if you set aside press releases and user guides, we got eight documents that relate to that feature. Eight documents, other than the source code, that relate to the core feature in this core functionality that we've accused. Now, yesterday at 12:30 a.m., they produced nearly 300,000 pages. And you know, we haven't reviewed that, but it does appear that --THE COURT: You haven't? MR. CARSON: No. I apologize, Your Honor. We've not fully vetted those documents. Sorry. I'm trying to be funny here. THE COURT: MR. CARSON: And I'll wrap up here very quickly. There are -- it does appear that there are a significant number of documents in that production that go to this core functionality. And you know -- and I don't know what's in there yet. I don't think it's the technical and testing documents that we're looking for. I think it's correspondence with their customers, their hotel clients --THE COURT: That you asked for? MR. CARSON: That we've also asked for regarding this functionality, but the point is their production is dated. This functionality was not introduced until October 2016. There are very, very, very few documents in

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without testing it?

their production that relate to this, none that relate to internal design, development, and testing of the feature. And it's those documents that we think we're entitled to. mean, we are entitled to them. We've asked for them. We've never been told they don't exist. THE COURT: Okay. I've got your point. For Nomadix, Mr. Lezama or Ms. Cheek. MS. CHEEK: Yes, Your Honor. This is Andrea I will address this point. And just a few things. First, Mr. Carson describes it as a core functionality of Nomadix's product. I think it's a core feature of their infringement contentions, but not necessarily a core feature of Nomadix's product. And so while we understand their desire for more documents, we have searched for and we have conducted a reasonable search and produced documents related to the functionality. Additionally, we've produced all the versions of the source code that have been accused that have all the, you know, possible details about the functionality that they would --THE COURT: Well, so Ms. Cheek, that's all good. Is it the case that Nomadix puts source code and functionality out there, whether it's the core or not,

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MS. CHEEK: So in one of our recent productions, I don't know if it was. This most recent one or a prior one, we did produce a document that is a fairly comprehensive compilation of testing that has been conducted on the accused products. And I understand that they may not have had a chance to review that yesterday yet or seen that document yet, but that is after, you know, the meet and confer process and continued searching what we located and we have produced at this point. THE COURT: Do you have Bates numbers for this document to help Mr. Carson find it in the 300,000 pages? MS. CHEEK: I do not have the Bates number offhand, but I am happy to send it to Mr. Carson later today. THE COURT: Okay. I will take that as a promise. MR. CARSON: Can I ask a question about that document or --THE COURT: Well, you can ask a question, but -go ahead. Go ahead. MR. CARSON: It was -- I take it it's a single I believe Ms. Cheek described it as a summary of testing that was being done. That suggests to me that, you know, there are underlying testing documents that --THE COURT: Actually, it sounds like a

procedural book --1 2 MR. CARSON: Okay. 3 THE COURT: -- but how do I know. So Ms. Cheek, 4 is the thing that you produced, is it kind of like the 5 company's policies for testing, or is it actually what 6 testing? 7 MS. CHEEK: It's not policies. I think I called it a compilation, but it is sort of a listing of testing and 8 9 then followed by a more detailed report of the testing. 10 it is a single lengthy document that's essentially a report 11 of testing that was conducted. And my guess is that most of it is not going to be something that Guest Tek is interested 12 in. If they find things in there and believe that there may 13 14 be more information on, you know, particular tests that they are interested in, we could certainly consider conducting 15 more detailed searching for, you know, a particular test, 16 17 but we believe it's a fairly comprehensive document. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MR. CARSON: So Your Honor --20 THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Carson. 21 MR. CARSON: Just -- I'm sorry. I apologize. 22 One last point. 23 So you know, I think Nomadix is well aware of 24 the particular functionality that's at issue in this case, 25 the features that we've identified. And so you know, this

is the sort of piecemeal, we'll give you one document, you know, and a bunch of other documents. And then if you find it, and you look through it, and you see a reference to another document, we'll come back to it, and we'll go look for that. They know the functionality we're interested in.

I appreciate that they've got this compilation of testing that covers all sorts of things, not just what we're interested in, but I think they're capable of, you know, doing their due diligence and collecting documents, reviewing that, seeing if it refers to additional testing and providing that to us, particularly given where we are in the schedule.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, thank you. You know, when the documents are produced at 12:30 a.m., which means that only one side even knows what we're talking about -- and I'm not blaming Ms. Cheek for this -- you know, this procedure of how to resolve these disputes doesn't work so well because it's hard to evaluate. And I can't get anything other than speculation from Mr. Carson.

So basically I'm not going to say they know what you're looking for, and they need to follow up on it. You look at what they've produced, which Ms. Cheek is going to do what she said and tell you exactly where it is, and you all talk about it and see whether there's something else that is reasonably necessary to do.

You know, from my point of view, what you are trying to find out here is whether or not Nomadix tested the functionality which is the functionality that you've accused. If they did, I'm not sure how much more followup is needed.

So in any event, let's move on here. As I understood it, this source code computer issue, a few days ago Nomadix sent it back to Guest Tek.

So is that kind of resolved for the time being?

MR. CARSON: If I could address that, Your

Honor. It was sent back. I believe we received it Friday

of last week. And they had it in their possession nearly

two months.

The issue, though, is that we've got the computer back, but we're not able to allow our experts to view the code. We had an agreement from Nomadix a few months ago that while there were stay-at-home orders in place, we could ship the computer to our experts' home where they could review it there.

The stay-at-home orders have been lifted, but the travel concerns that our experts legitimately have -
THE COURT: Well, so I get your point of view there, Mr. Carson.

Mr. Lezama or Ms. Cheek, is there any reason why this procedure that was good enough a few months ago

shouldn't be continued at this point, notwithstanding the fact that maybe there are no stay-at-home orders anymore?

MS. CHEEK: Yes, Your Honor. I think you can certainly appreciate that at the time the initial stay-at-home orders were issued, none of us anticipated that this many months later we would still be in this position. And so while we did, you know, try to make sort of extraordinary accommodations for a way that we would not normally handle our source code, we don't think it's appropriate to continue that long term. As you know, these are referred to as the crown jewels of the company, and Nomadix goes to great lengths to protect its source code.

During our most recent meet and confer, Guest
Tek's counsel had proposed a potential alternative, and I
wasn't clear whether this would, you know, satisfy them or
just something that they were putting out there for
discussion, but suggesting that they could ship the source
code to their offices in different cities which they seem to
have an office located in the same city as all of their
experts.

And I think with appropriate parameters and restrictions, understanding, you know, where the source code is located at any given time and that it's otherwise being maintained as required by the protective order, you know, in a locked room and in their outside counsel's office, I think

that's something that we are amenable to.

It looks like one of their experts is in Seattle where the source code has been maintained since we originally produced it. And I believe their other experts are in Chicago and Los Angeles where Guest Tek's outside counsel also has offices.

So I think there are a few details to work out about that, but if that's still an offer that Guest Tek is making, that's a potential compromise that we could reach.

THE COURT: Mr. Carson.

MR. CARSON: Yes, we did propose that as a fallback a couple weeks ago during a meet and confer. We had not heard back yet until today, but our view is that under the current protective order, you know, it doesn't preclude our doing that, our sending the code to our Chicago office for viewing by our expert there, our LA office, and our Seattle office. And we ask that Nomadix confirm that that's their reading of the protective order, that it wouldn't preclude that sort of an arrangement.

THE COURT: Well, that sounds like what Ms. Cheek just said would be okay; right?

MR. CARSON: She did. I think she suggested we needed some further sort of agreements in addition to the protective order. If I misunderstood her and we're able to go ahead with that, assuming that the parties adhere to the

current protective order, then we're prepared to proceed in that manner.

THE COURT: Ms. Cheek.

MS. CHEEK: Yes. I think we're generally in agreement. I believe -- I don't have the protective order in front of me, but I believe it kind of refers to outside counsel of record. And I don't know whether they have counsel of record in those other offices. I think we would just want someone designated who is sort of responsible for the source code and where it's located that has at least, you know, read and agreed to abide by the restrictions in the protective order as far as maintaining the source code and in those offices as the protective order requires. But otherwise, I don't think we have any significant disagreement on what the protective order permits.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Carson, getting somebody in each of your offices to sign the order and to do their duty, you can live with that?

MR. CARSON: Yes, definitely. We can work with that.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, then I'm going to construe the order based on your joint representation as permitting it, and so that matter is resolved.

All right. And so then there's the close of fact discovery issue, but let's save that until we now look

at Nomadix. All right.

So Nomadix has an interesting proposed order because the first thing they want to do is to say there's a date for final infringement contentions, and the plaintiff has to live with their final infringement contentions which is generally what I would understand to be meant by final infringement contentions.

And so, Mr. Carson, recognizing that maybe September 10th is not that date, when are you prepared to provide final infringement contentions or to commit to providing --

MR. CARSON: Well, Your Honor, it depends on what the close of fact discovery ends up being.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, say it in relation to that.

MR. CARSON: With respect to the October 30th deadline, you know, we would want a few things before we supplement. We need to review the documents that were just produced.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. CARSON: We need to review the new source code, and we would need to depose their individuals which we've not done thus far because we don't have the documents that we needed. So you know, we would propose to supplement and finalize our contentions before the close of fact

discovery toward the end of October.

And I would point out that, you know, we've never -- the parties have never built in a "final contentions date." I think in the normal course, absent that date, the final date is the close of fact discovery. If you don't supplement your contentions and the interrogatories that go to those contentions by that date, well, then you're stuck with whatever the current contentions have to say. But we're not opposed to --

THE COURT: One of the problems with the final date being October 30th is exactly what the defendants identify which is you say a bunch of new things for the first time and what can they do about it?

MR. CARSON: Well, I mean, expert reports will follow that.

THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah. But the point is sometimes your contentions deserve fact discovery. I mean, to the extent it's just an argument between the parties, I mean, yeah, there's no harm.

So let me just ask: Are all the lawyers who are in this case, who I take it none of you are members of the Canadian bar, are you all tied up in this Canadian trial, or is it just your clients that are tied up in the Canadian trial?

MR. CARSON: Your Honor, it's our clients that

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for the trial?

are tied up in the Canadian trial. The attorneys involved in those cases are based in Canada.

MR. LEZAMA: So for Nomadix, though, we do expect that U.S. counsel will be, you know, involved in strategy and discussions with the Canadian counsel and -
THE COURT: Are you expecting to be in Canada

MR. LEZAMA: No. We will not be going -- the Canadian trial will be -- my understanding is that it will be entirely remote.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So it's I think you can come up with final September 3rd. infringement contentions tentatively by October 16th. you know, if there's some problem because of depositions, or something else, or you learn something in a deposition after October 16th, you know, that could be the good cause you're looking for. But if you've got the source code, which theoretically you do now, and maybe you've got another 300,000, I don't know whether it's documents or pages, but you've got a lot more paper to look at. And I do generally think that your infringement contentions ought to be fairly well set by October 16th or it ought to be something that you can produce by then. So I'm going to basically change the date from September 10th to October 16th and sign off on that one.

1 The next thing is these interrogatories two, 2 five and seven. And I looked at --3 MS. YING: Your Honor, this is Jennifer Ying. 4 If we could go back to the contentions issue. To the extent 5 that we're required to provide final contentions on 6 infringement, typically you also see final invalidity 7 contentions as corresponding as well to. When would Your Honor propose --8 9 THE COURT: What would you propose, Ms. Ying? 10 MS. YING: You know, I think I would -- I guess 11 we could talk about it with Nomadix, but I think it makes sense that if we're going to be required to provide our 12 final infringement contentions, that similarly final 13 14 invalidity contentions would be set before the close of fact 15 discovery as well. 16 THE COURT: Mr. Carson. Or no, you're on her 17 side. 18 Mr. Lezama or Ms. Cheek. MR. LEZAMA: Yeah, that's fine. 19 I do want to 20 just briefly note I think Ms. Cheek lost connection, so 21 maybe give her a minute to rejoin, but I can handle this topic. You know, we are fine with providing final 22 23 invalidity contentions on similar terms, but we would like 24 sufficient time to review the infringement contentions and

respond accordingly. You know, I would suggest that at

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1 least four weeks --2 THE COURT: Well, so --MR. LEZAMA: -- to do that. 3 THE COURT: -- if you do four weeks, then you're 4 5 like into -- I mean, you mean four weeks from when they do theirs, not four weeks from today; right? 6 7 MR. LEZAMA: Correct. 8 THE COURT: So yeah, four weeks from when they 9 do theirs is like, you know, two weeks after fact discovery 10 closes. 11 MR. LEZAMA: If we're setting it at 12 October 30th, yes. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 MR. LEZAMA: I mean, I think there's got to be some allowance for --15 16 THE COURT: No, I agree. So here's actually 17 what we can do: I'm going to make your deadline 18 October 30th, but I'm going to say that the fact discovery can go on for two weeks after that. You can tighten up a 19 20 little on expert discovery and still allow me plenty of time 21 to decide your motions. But you ought to -- you know, it's less important generally for invalidity contentions unless 22 23 you're actually dealing with discovery of, you know, a 24 system or something as opposed -- and maybe you are, I don't 25 know -- as opposed to just prior art that's paper

publications and, you know, discovery doesn't actually usually matter.

But two weeks is enough. And you can have two weeks of discovery after that.

So interrogatories two, five and seven -
MR. CARSON: Your Honor, I apologize. If I

could just address one other issue with the extension.

Another condition that they placed on an extension was that we would not be entitled to any further written discovery.

THE COURT: Yeah. I think that's a reasonable thing. You have enough problems with the written discovery that's already out there. You know, I would distinguish that a little bit from particular follow-up discovery that comes from doing a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition or something else, but no more just general interrogatories or requests for production of documents.

MR. CARSON: The only thing that I have in mind are things that may come out of the 300,000-plus pages that have just been produced. I don't know what we may learn from that.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know what you may learn from it, either. So when you've actually reviewed them and, you know, I understand you couldn't possibly have reviewed them in time for this, you know, you can talk with

them. But it is time to try to bring all of this to a head, and so you should not count on getting any more written discovery. I would think that you've asked enough things now so that anything that you actually want is at most followup to discovery you've already requested.

Okay. So the second thing was Nomadix wanted Guest Tek to answer interrogatories two, five and seven completely. Besides for the fact that I don't order complete responses because who knows what that possibly means, I looked at that.

And interrogatory number two which wants plaintiff to claim priority dates for every claim in the three patents that are left that's after March 16th of 2013, I just don't think that's a burden that's on the plaintiff, and so I'm not going to make them respond to that, period.

Interrogatory number five which is a request that plaintiffs identify third parties that practice the patent which I take to be related to non-infringing alternatives, I think the first thing is defendant needs to identify what it thinks the non-infringing alternatives are. And then plaintiff can, you know, say or not say if they --you know, if they think that it's actually an infringing alternative, well, then they can do a chart, a claim chart showing why it's an infringing alternative. But I'm not going to make them respond to an interrogatory saying

identify every third-party product in the world that practices the patents.

And so interrogatory number seven which is the damages which I believe relates to the commercial success of the OVI; is that right?

MR. CARSON: Interrogatory seven asks for Guest Tek's damages theory, in essence. I don't have the exact language, but it's not tied on OVI. It's the next issue that's the OVI issue.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, so the damages theory, you know, I looked at. To some extent, I started looking at the interrogatories, but I don't recall actually seeing what you had said about interrogatory -- what your current answer is to number seven.

Do you have any actual information of any use in response to interrogatory number seven yet?

MR. CARSON: We -- not yet, Your Honor, and the reason for that was because we didn't have the documents that we thought we needed to --

THE COURT: Well, so you know, that carries you so far. As I understand it, you're not pursuing a claim of lost profits; right?

MR. CARSON: That's right.

THE COURT: And so presumably you are pursuing a claim of a reasonable royalty which you don't know how many

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units, or maybe you do. But usually with the reasonable royalty, I would think is that you have in mind some number which is the percentage, multiply it against some product which is how you're going to calculate a reasonable royalty; right? MR. CARSON: It is, Your Honor, but that analysis, as I'm sure you can appreciate, is caught up in all sorts of issues of profitability and costs, and the incremental value of certain features, all of which flows from, you know, financial documents that we don't have. And I think also will flow, in part, from technical documents that, you know, we received, I guess a day and a half ago at midnight, 300,000 pages of which. So it's a complicated analysis, but --THE COURT: So I understand you, Mr. Carson. Mr. Lezama, what exactly is it you're expecting them to tell you at this point that would be helpful? MS. CHEEK: Your Honor. MR. LEZAMA: Go ahead. I'm sorry. MS. CHEEK: Sorry, I'm back. THE COURT: You're back. MS. CHEEK: Sorry, Your Honor. That's all right. We have these THE COURT: technical problems. You know, I've dropped off these calls before so I'm pretty -- you know, I understand nobody's

dropping off intentionally.

Go ahead, Ms. Cheek.

MS. CHEEK: Yeah. So certainly we understand that, you know, to the extent they believe they're going to be relying on documents that we've either just recently produced or have not produced yet, we're not seeking to preclude them from updating their theories to address any insight that they gain from those documents, but we also find it hard to believe that they have no present theory on what the reasonable royalty should be.

There, as you know, are a number of factors that go into that analysis beyond Nomadix's profitability on the products, including many things that should be in Guest Tek's possession. You know, their own documents, their own licensing practices, their own view of the relevant market.

THE COURT: Well, so let me ask: Has Guest Tek ever licensed these three patents before?

MS. CHEEK: I don't know. I'll let Guest Tek's counsel answer that.

MR. CARSON: I don't believe we have, but I'm hesitant to give you a definitive answer.

THE COURT: Okay. Has Nomadix taken any licenses to -- well, first off, just generally, I guess you've been in business 20 years. You must have taken some licenses.

MR. LEZAMA: I can respond to that. We have licensed our patents. And as far as I'm aware, any patent rights that we've received have been included in our outgoing licenses and those have been produced.

THE COURT: Okay. So you have licensed some things, Mr. Lezama, and you've taken some licenses.

MR. LEZAMA: Yeah. I don't know that they were necessarily termed licenses, but they may have been covenants not to sue, things like that.

THE COURT: Okay. And you've produced that so plaintiff has that?

MR. LEZAMA: Yes. Correct.

THE COURT: All right. Well, here is what I think is I think plaintiff by October 15th or 16th, the date, that I think they ought to supplement that interrogatory with some theory that is your best effort at the time, you know, which may in the end -- the actual royalty number may not be -- it may not be worth the paper it's printed on, but it seems to me that to the extent that plaintiff has factual information that they think goes into the royalty analysis, they ought to say what it is even if it's incomplete.

So I am going to direct you to supplement your answer. I don't expect a complete answer, but I do expect that it should be something other than just a complete

mystery as to what your theory is. And I can't be anymore specific than that. That's the reason why I'm just going to say you need to supplement your answer. But how you supplement it in the end is a question for you to figure out.

All right?

MR. CARSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So there was this question about OVI source code which, as I understand it, plaintiff said, well, we don't know whether we have the complete source code for 2010 or 2011 OVI, but we'll look around for it. And if we have it, we'll produce it.

Is that where we are?

MR. CARSON: Not exactly, Your Honor. So the document request asked for source code for all of Guest Tek's patented instrumentalities, and that term was defined in the request. And so we've read that to, I think, reasonably seek source code for which we believe has functionality that falls within the scope of the asserted patents. And so we have produced OVI source code, 80 versions of that going back to 2012.

Now, as I understand it, there was a launch in early 2011 and we do have -- and that launch, as I understand it, did include some of the functionality that's captured by these asserted patents. And we do have OVI

code. In addition to those 80 versions, we've been able in the last couple of days to find some code from 2011. And we're certainly willing to produce that code as well which we believe falls within the scope of that request.

I believe, though, what Nomadix is looking for is code that's older than that, older than the early 2011 launch, and that is code that we have not agreed to produce. My understanding is that the OVI product launched in 2011. So to the extent they're looking for code that predates 2011, it would be code for a predecessor product with a completely different name.

And two responses to that, if I've characterized their requests accurately. Number one, I don't think the request asks for that because it's not a Guest Tek patented instrumentality. It's some older code that we've got that they think might be prior art in some way. I'm not sure.

But to the extent that's their theory, they've never alleged that in their complaint or in their invalidity contentions. They've never put forth any sort of, you know, reasonable basis for asserting that that older product is prior art based on user guides, publicly available documents.

And as Ms. Cheek, you know, suggested earlier, source code is very sensitive. You know, it's the crown jewels of the company. We don't know why -- so we don't

feel like we should have an obligation to produce source code if they've not even made a good faith allegation that it's relevant in any way to their case. So we're willing to go back and produce the 2011 versions that we've recently found, but we don't think the request extends to older products, and we don't think, even if it does, that they're entitled to that code.

THE COURT: Mr. Lezama or Ms. Cheek.

MS. CHEEK: Yes, Your Honor. So I think

Mr. Carson does characterize the dispute accurately except

that what we are also looking for in addition to the 2011

code is the 2010 code which we believe is OVI Version 5.

They may have other names for that product as well, but I

believe that's been, you know, covered in other litigation

between the parties that there is earlier OVI versions,

specifically OVI Version 5 that we believe was available in

approximately 2010 and that we believe we're entitled to to

evaluate whether that version also falls within the scope of

the asserted claims.

MR. LEZAMA: Can I also add just one point? So yes, definitely, you know, the product that was available in 2010 is referred to by Guest Tek in its own documents as OVI Version 5. In addition, we have OVI Version 5 series code. It's like 5. -- I don't know -- 5, 6, or something like that from 2011. So the likelihood that there is, you know, some

super sensitive trade secret that we're going to obtain by looking at, you know, the version of OVI 5 from 2010, you know, is extremely low. I mean, you know, the likelihood is that there are going to be only incremental changes from 2010 to 2011.

As Mr. Carson has mentioned, we have over 80 versions of source code produced. And just to be clear, that was produced in the California case. We've agreed it can be used in this case, but it's not like it was produced for this case.

And you know, this goes to prior art. They've contended that OVI falls within the scope of the claims, and we're just looking to see whether there's been a 102(b) on-sale bar, and we can't know that until we see the source code.

MR. CARSON: Your Honor.

MR. LEZAMA: I don't think it's fair to impose a condition that we make some sort of, you know, allegation in a pleading subject to Rule 11 when, you know, we can't really make that allegation until we see the source code.

MR. CARSON: Your Honor, if I could respond to that. So it's news to me that they've got the 5.6 code. I guess it was produced to them in the California case. If it was produced to them in the California case, it was produced to them at least two years ago, if not more, and they've

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certainly had plenty of time to analyze that source code and put forth some sort of basis for asserting that, not only that 5.6 code, but earlier versions of that code meet the limitations of the patent. And they've not provided any such analysis. So --THE COURT: So I get what you say there. So Mr. Lezama, 5.6, you have that code? MR. LEZAMA: Just to be clear, I made 5.6 up. don't know what the precise version number is. Well, the earliest version that you THE COURT: have, does it meet the limitations of the patent? MR. LEZAMA: We hadn't looked at it for that reason because it's too late, you know, as far as we understand. I mean, it's -- you know, why would we have looked at it for this case and for that purpose. THE COURT: Well, in other words, you keep asking -- you're saying you'd like to look at the 2010 because you think it would be -- there wouldn't be that much change, but apparently you don't even know whether the more recent versions have the functionality that's at issue; right? MR. LEZAMA: Well, I mean, the thing is that it's -- you know, we're not necessarily contending that any of the versions have them. Guest Tek is the one who said

that OVI falls within the scope of the claims, and they

1 haven't really explained why they think that's the case. 2 THE COURT: Well, so --MR. LEZAMA: But we want to be able to take a 3 4 look at the older code and compare it to the code that, you 5 know -- the versions that they do contend practice the 6 claims and compare them. And we -- it may not be our 7 position that the claims should be construed the way that Guest Tek is reading them, but we may have a position that, 8 9 well, if this satisfies the claims, then the prior art 10 device does. 11 THE COURT: Well, so construction of the claims 12 is something that I have already done, so you know, you all arguing about how you can construe the claims, that's 13 14 supposed to have been resolved. 15 So you're telling me, Mr. Lezama, you have no 16 current invalidity allegations of an on-sale bar; is that 17 right? 18 MR. LEZAMA: With respect to OVI, I don't 19 believe so. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Well, then I'm not going to 21 require that they produce the 2010 source code because essentially it's pursuing an invalidity theory that's not in 22 23 the case. And so I'm not going to require them to do that. 24 And I think the last thing --25 MR. LEZAMA: Can I interrupt for just a moment?

I take it that if we do conclude we have a basis to make that allegation and make that allegation, they should produce the source code?

THE COURT: Well, that would be a different thing, but you know, probably a good idea that I only rule on actual disputes, not hypothetical disputes.

So the last thing on the list here is that there's a request for production, Items 30 and 37, which relate to financial documents relating to, I guess, sales of OVI at some relevant time because plaintiff says that that's a commercial embodiment of the patents.

Is it right, Mr. Carson, that OVI, at least at some point, is a commercial embodiment of the patents, in your view?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ CARSON: Yes, we have made that representation.

THE COURT: Okay. And so I thought I saw actually that you said you were going to produce financial documents about the profitability and commercial success of OVI; is that right?

MR. CARSON: That's right. We're looking for those documents. We believe that we found some documents that are responsive. Our understanding from Nomadix from the meet and confer, based on the fact that we're not seeking lost profits, only a reasonable royalty is that

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they've agreed to narrow their requests. They're not seeking all financial documents which is what they were looking at before, but just high-level documents that would provide information on revenue and cost with respect to the OVI products. And those are the type of documents that we believe we've located and are preparing to produce. THE COURT: And how far back are you producing them? MR. CARSON: I don't have the answer to that off the top of my head. I apologize for that, Your Honor. don't have an answer for you. I don't know how far back they go, and I don't know how far back our data goes. THE COURT: Okay. So you say you think you found some documents. When are you going to produce these documents? MR. CARSON: Well, they were just sent to me today, so we've got to look at them and make sure that they're responsive and they're narrowly tailored, but I think certainly by next week we'll be able to produce them. THE COURT: Okay. Anymore comment on that? Ms. Cheek. MS. CHEEK: Yeah, just one followup. Thank you, Your Honor. We would be interested in them understanding

where they are drawing the line to the extent that they are

searching and locating documents that they are deciding they don't need to produce because they think they are too detailed or too comprehensive. You know, we still think those documents are relevant to the reasonable royalty analysis, and they haven't identified any burden in producing them. And so we're just interested in what line they're drawing as far as what they are producing and what they are withholding.

THE COURT: Yeah. Well, I'm not sure that

Mr. Carson at this point could say what they're withholding

because he hasn't looked at the documents. And absent him

saying whatever his request was, which probably is protected

by some kind of privilege, I'm not sure that we can make a

whole lot more progress on that right now.

MS. CHEEK: I guess we would just want to reserve the right to, you know, seek further discovery depending on what they produce.

THE COURT: Well, so basically, though, what you're looking for for the OVI is you're looking for, I assume, how many units are sold and what the profitability is. And if you get those two things, isn't that pretty much going to tell you what you need for reasonable royalty and tell you also whether or not there's an argument for or at least a financial part of an argument for commercial success?

MS. CHEEK: Yeah. I think at a high level, those are -- that's the type of information we're looking for. You know, certainly the more detail on what goes into their profitability, you know, the more helpful it could potentially be to the analysis. And so we are, you know, interested. If they have more comprehensive documents that they're just not planning to produce, we don't think that's appropriate.

THE COURT: Well, so I guess you two have to talk to each other a bit. You know, there was something in the briefing and you -- at least one, maybe both of you have sort of referred to it as you've had some discussions about what's reasonable to produce in relation to this issue. And it sounds like you don't have a final agreement, but I think that if you talk to each other, I don't think the documents have to be incredibly detailed to give you, Ms. Cheek, what you need or I suppose for Mr. Carson to be able to give to his expert for that expert to offer reasonable opinions or fact-based opinions.

I don't know. Is there something else one or the other side wants me to do about this right now?

MR. CARSON: Your Honor, I think this falls into the category of a hypothetical dispute. I think, you know, we've got some documents that we think are consistent with our meet and confer discussion, and again, we'll be

producing those here.

THE COURT: So, yeah, you said you're going to produce them shortly. It's practically the end of the week now. So if you produce them next week, that is pretty shortly. And presumably there won't be 300,000 of them, and so Ms. Cheek will have an opportunity to look at them and figure out whether it gives her what she needs. So why don't we leave it at that.

All right. So I think we've touched on pretty much everything that's in these two letters. What I would appreciate for the parties to do, because in the give and take of these discussions, I'd like you to try to reduce what I've said to some kind of jointly understood order that I will sign so that if there's an argument about what I've said, and you know, I hope there won't be, but it's not beyond the realm of possibility, that there will be some order signed by me that says how I've resolved all these various disputes.

So if you all can also meet and confer about that and submit something some time next week, I would appreciate it. And I guess in terms of the just general overall schedule of discovery cutoff being November, I think I said -- I'm not sure what I said, but I think if October -- you know, two weeks beyond whenever it was that you all -- October 30th. So that's probably about

November 13th or something like that. And if you work out 1 2 whatever, your expert discovery and, you know, the rest of the schedule, if you would submit something on that, too, 3 4 that would be good. 5 All right? Are we done? MR. CARSON: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 6 7 MR. LEZAMA: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor. MS. CHEEK: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 9 MS. YING: Thank you, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Well, thank you all. 11 Hopefully, I won't see you again for a while. But in any 12 event, I'm going to hang up now and have a nice day. 13 (Discovery dispute videoconference was concluded 14 at 3:22 p.m.) 15 I hereby certify the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript from my stenographic notes in the 16 17 proceeding. 18 /s/ Heather M. Triozzi Certified Merit and Real-Time Reporter 19 U.S. District Court 20 21 22 23 24 25

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Kenneth L. Dorsney, hereby certify that on September 29, 2020, the attached document was electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using CM/ECF which will send notification to the registered attorney(s) of record that the document has been filed.

I further certify that on the same date the attached document was electronically mailed to the following person(s):

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Dated: September 29, 2020 /s/ Kenneth L. Dorsney

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